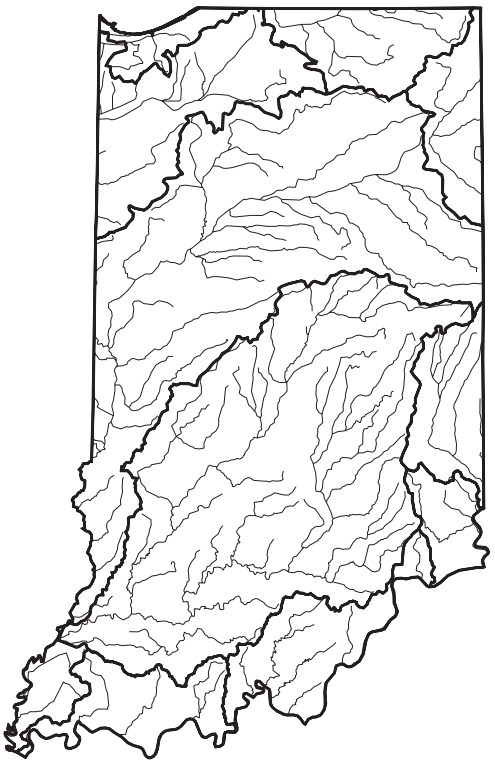
Indiana



— Basin Boundaries
(USGS 6-Digit Hydrologic Unit)

For a copy of the Indiana 1996 305(b) report, contact:

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Surface Water Quality

Over 99% of the surveyed lake acres and 84% of the surveyed river miles have good water quality that fully supports aquatic life. However, only 18% of the surveyed river miles support swimming due to high bacteria concentrations. A fish consumption advisory impairs all of Indiana's Lake Michigan shoreline. The pollutants most frequently identified in Indiana waters include bacteria, priority organic compounds, oxygen-depleting wastes, pesticides, and metals. The sources of these pollutants include industrial facilities, municipal/semipublic wastewater systems, combined sewer overflows, and agricultural nonpoint sources.

Indiana identified elevated concentrations of toxic substances in about 6% of the river miles monitored for toxics. High concentrations of PCBs, pesticides, and metals were most common in sediment samples and in fish tissue samples. Less than 1% of the surveyed lake acres contained elevated concentrations of toxic substances in their sediment.

Ground Water Quality

Indiana has a plentiful ground water resource serving 60% of its population for drinking water and filling many of the water needs of business, industry, and agriculture. Although most of Indiana's ground water has not been shown to be adversely impacted by human activities, the State has documented over 1,200 sites of ground water contamination. Nitrates are the most common pollutant detected in wells, followed by volatile organic chemicals and heavy metals. Some trends identified in ground water contamination site summaries were that industrialized areas exhibited the highest degree of contamination, and VOCs were the primary class of contaminants in all hydrogeologic settings. Heavy metal contamination is associated with waste disposal sites.

Programs to Restore Water Quality

Since 1972, Indiana has spent over $1.4 billion in Federal construction grants, $207 million in State funds, and $190 million in matching local funds to construct or upgrade sewage treatment facilities. As a result of these expenditures, 53% of Indiana's population is now served by advanced sewage treatment. The State issues NPDES permits to ensure that these new and improved facilities control pollution. Indiana is increasing enforcement activities to ensure compliance with permit requirements.

Programs to Assess Water Quality

Early in 1995 the Water Quality Surveillance and Standards Branch of the Office of Water Management initiated a revision of the surface water monitoring program of the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM). The proposed strategy provides a "proactive" assessment program that is more ideally suited to meeting the variety of data and information needs for assessing Indiana surface waters.

Individual Use Support in Indiana

Designated Use[a]		Percent				
		Good (Fully Supporting)	Good (Threatened)	Fair (Partially Supporting)	Poor (Not Supporting)	Poor (Not Attainable)
Rivers and Streams (Total Miles = 35,673)[b]						
	Total Miles Surveyed 8,431	77	7	4	11	1
	35,673	0	0	100	<1	0
	6,451	18	0	<1	82	0
Lakes (Total Acres = 142,871)						
	Total Acres Surveyed 106,203	>99	0	<1	<1	0
	106,215	0	0	100	<1	0
	106,203	100	0	<1	<1	0
Great Lakes (Total Miles = 43)						
	Total Miles Surveyed 43	100	0	0	0	0
	43	0	0	100	0	0
	43	100	0	0	0	0

[a] A subset of Indiana's designated uses appear in this figure. Refer to the State's 305(b) report for a full description of the State's uses.
[b] Includes nonperennial streams that dry up and do not flow all year.

Note: Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.